MEN OF MARK

CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITS

OF

DISTINGUISHED MEN

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MEN OF MARK

A GALLERY OF CONTEMPORARY

PORTRAITS

OF MEN DISTINGUISHED IN THE SENATE, THE CHURCH, IN SCIENCE,
LITERATURE AND ART, THE ARMY, NAVY,
LAW, MEDICINE, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE BY LOCK AND WHITFIELD,
WITH BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES BY
THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

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PREFACE.

TO bring, by means of photography, the characteristic expressions of our great men under the observation of all, at whatever distance socially or geographically they may be, and to render familiar the outline of their career by reliable biographical sketches, has been my aim in the promotion of this work.

The photographs, taken from life, expressly for this publication, are produced in an absolutely permanent form by means of the Woodbury Process.

Whilst modifying on the one hand the crudeness which more or less is inseparable from the camera image, and correcting the untruthful rendering of colour which occasionally occurs, I have endeavoured on the other to retain the character and individuality of each subject.

From the promises of assistance constantly received from the most eminent men in every path of life (and for which I take this opportunity of returning my grateful acknowledgments), a succession of volumes may with confidence be looked for, for many years to come, and no effort on my part shall be wanting to make them at least equal to the present one.

GEORGE C. WHITFIELD.

178, REGENT STREET, LONDON,
CHRISTMAS, 1876.

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THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, K.C.B., K.P., only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, by Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., was born in June, 1826. From Eton School his lordship was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, but he left the University without graduating. In 1841 he succeeded to his father's title, and for some years he was a lord-in-waiting to the Queen, under Lord John Russell's first Administration, and again in 1854-58. Accompanied by a friend, he went from Oxford to Ireland at the time of the famine in 1846-47, and on his return published an account of his experiences. In 1855 he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, a well-known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860 as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of the Christians there, and for his services on that occasion he was nominated on his return a K.C.B. He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 till the early part of 1866, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till the following June. On the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power in December, 1868, he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he held till April, 1872, when he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, having previously, in 1871, been created an Earl of the United Kingdom. The result has shown that the Government of the day acted wisely in selecting Lord Dufferin for this exalted and responsible position. His lordship has discharged the duties of the office with so much firmness, judgment, and discretion, that he has greatly increased his reputation, and has won general esteem throughout the Dominion. In addition to the works mentioned above, the Earl of Dufferin has written several works in light literature and some political pamphlets.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

SIR EDWARD SHEPHERD CREASY, M.A.

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON,

PROFESSOR of Jurisprudence in the four Inns of Court, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Hill Creasy, one of the founders and original proprietors of the "Brighton Gazette," was born at Bexley, Kent, Sept. 12, 1812, and educated until the age of eleven at a private school at Brighton. Having then been placed at Eton, he soon afterwards became a King's scholar on the foundation. In 1831 he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship, and proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar of that Foundation. He was elected a fellow of the same College in 1834. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, he went the Home circuit for several years, and was afterwards appointed Deputy-Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions. He also held the Professorship of History in University College, London, from 1849 to 1858. In 1860 he received the honour of Knighthood on being appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, which high judicial post he held until 1875, when he retired with a special pension. Sir Edward was, at the close of the same year, appointed by the Council of Legal Education to the Professorship of Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law in the four Inns of Court, and was also nominated one of the examiners in Constitutional Law in the University of London.

Sir Edward Creasy has not only greatly distinguished himself as a lawyer, he has also acquired a high reputation as an author. The earliest productions of his pen were an "Account of the Foundation of Eton College;" "Sub Rege Sacerdos," a work containing comments on Bishop Hampden's case; "Text Book of the Constitution;" and "Memoirs of Eminent Etonians," 1850. But the work which first brought his name prominently before the public, and which alone would entitle him to a place amongst "Men of Mark," was "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo," published in 1851. It became so popular that it has now gone through more than twenty editions. His later works are: "Rise and Progress of the English Constitution;" "History of the Ottoman Turks;" "History of England from the earliest to the present time," vols. i. and ii., 1869-70, to be extended to 5 vols.; "The Old Love and the New; a Tale of Athens;" and "The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the British Empire including Indian Institutions."

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL,

IS the eldest son of the late Richard Baggallay, Esq., J. P., of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting, Surrey, by Ann, daughter of the late Owen Marden, Esq., and was born at Stockwell, Surrey, 13 May, 1816. He received his academical education at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, as fourteenth wrangler. The attainment of so high a place in the mathematical tripos led to his being elected a Franklin Fellow of his college. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1842, and in the following year he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Having acquired an extensive practice at the Equity bar, he was in 1861 appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. For several years he was counsel to the University of Cambridge. He also became a bencher of his Inn, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey. At the general election of July, 1865, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for the borough of Hereford, in the Conservative interest, though he declared himself in favour of extending the franchise to those whose position and intelligence afforded a sufficient guarantee for its proper exercise. He held for a short time the post of Solicitor General under the Administration of Mr. Disraeli, viz., from September to December, 1868, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Hereford at the general election of December, 1868, and he remained out of Parliament till October, 1870, when he was chosen member for Mid-Surrey. At the general election of February, 1874, he was again returned by the same constituency, and two months later he succeeded Sir John Karslake as Attorney-General under Mr. Disraeli's Administration. On the Judicature Act coming into operation in November, 1875, Sir Richard Baggallay was nominated one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BURTON,

ONE of the most celebrated travellers of our time, is son of Lieut.-Col. Burton of Tuam, and was born in Norfolk, in 1821. Intended originally for the Church, he studied for a short time at Oxford; but quitted the University, at the age of twenty-one, to enter the Indian army. For several years he served in Sindh, on the staff of Sir Charles Napier. There he applied himself to the study of the Oriental languages, especially Arabic, of which he is a complete master. At the present time it is said he can speak twenty-nine languages, not counting dialects.

His linguistic skill, united with a rare aptitude for assuming the character of an Oriental, enabled him to live with the Moslems as one of themselves, and led to the success of his daring expedition to Mecca and Medina, undertaken in 1853 in the garb of a Dervish. His next expedition was to Somali-land in East Africa; he succeeded in reaching Harar, the ancient metropolis of the Hadyah Empire, and explored districts previously unknown to geographers. This journey had, however, a disastrous termination. Surprised by the natives, Capt. Burton and his companion Capt. Speke were severely wounded, another comrade, Lieut. Stroyan, being killed. The sabre-cuts and shot-wounds so plainly visible in the accompanying portrait of Capt. Burton, testify to the numerous desperate encounters in which he has been engaged.

During the war in the Crimea Capt. Burton was actively employed as chief of the staff to Gen. Beatson. In 1856 he set out for his memorable explorations of the lake regions of Central Africa, again accompanied by Speke. In this journey, which extended over three years, the great Lake of Tanganyika was discovered. In 1860 Capt. Burton visited the United States, spent six weeks with Brigham Young in Salt Lake City, and brought back the first trustworthy account of the "Latter Day Saints." The next year he was appointed Consul at Fernando Po. During his three years' tenure of this office he thoroughly explored from Bathurst, on the Gambia, down to San Paulo de Loanda in Angola, marched up to Abeokuta, and ascended the Cameroon Mountains; he likewise undertook a dangerous mission to the King of Dahomey. Capt. Burton was next transferred to Santos, in São Paulo (Brazil), where he acted as Consul for four years. Canoeing down the river São Francisco 1,500 miles, he visited the Argentine Republic, and the rivers La Plata and Paraguay, for the purpose of reporting to Her Majesty's Government the state of the Paraguayan war. He crossed the Pampas and the Andes to Chili and Peru, and visited all the Pacific coast. On his return to London he found himself appointed Consul at Damascus; and in September, 1872, was nominated British Consul at Trieste.

THE RIGHT HON.

SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, M. P

IS the second son of Thomas Walpole, Esq., of Stagbury, in Surrey, by Lady Margaret Perceval, youngest daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont. He is consequently related by blood to two celebrated Prime Ministers of England; Sir Robert Walpole, who was first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reigns of George I. and George II., and the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who filled the same offices, and fell by the hand of the assassin Bellingham, in the reign of George III.

Mr. Walpole was born September 11, 1806, and he received his earlier education at Eton, completing his academical studies with more than ordinary distinction as a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he carried off the first declamation prize—a success significant of his more important after-triumphs in the Parliamentary arena at Westminster; and he also obtained the prize awarded for the best essay on "the Character and Conduct of King William III." He graduated B. A. in 1828; M. A. in 1831. In the latter year he was called to the bar; and in 1846 was appointed by Lord Lyndhurst one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and became a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. In the same year he was elected M. P. for Midhurst in the Conservative interest. His speeches upon the admission of the Jews into Parliament, upon the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, drew upon him the marked and favourable attention of the House; which is invariably accorded to him whenever he addresses it. In February, 1852, he accepted the office of Home Secretary in Lord Derby's first administration. During his tenure of that office, he carried through the Lower House the present Militia Law, based on the principle of voluntary enlistment. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman for a short time of the Great Western Railway. Early in 1856, he was enthusiastically returned as M. P. for the University of Cambridge, ever since which time he has continued to represent his *Alma Mater* in the House of Commons. Mr. Walpole again held the seals of the Home Office in 1858, but resigned in February, 1859, in consequence of his dissatisfaction with the Government Reform Bill of that year. He was once more appointed Home Secretary under Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and resigned May 9, 1867, retaining a seat in the Cabinet without office. Mr. Walpole has been twice a Church Estate Commissioner, and he has been also for several years an elected Trustee of the British Museum, the estimates for which are annually moved by him. In 1853, the University of Oxford created him D. C. L. *honoris causâ;* and in 1860 the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his own University of Cambridge.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH,

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

THE Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., was born in Portugal Street, London, in 1837, being the eldest son of the late Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, some time M.P. for East Gloucestershire, by Harriett Vittoria, daughter of John Stratton, Esq., of Farthingoe Lodge, Northamptonshire. After a preliminary training at Eton, he was sent to complete his education in the University of Oxford, where he proceeded as a member of Christ Church to the degree of B.A. in 1858, being placed in the first class of Law and Modern History. He graduated M.A., after the usual interval, in 1861. In July, 1864, he was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, which constituency he has continued to represent in the Conservative interest, down to the present time. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from February till December, 1868, with the exception of a few weeks, during which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department. He also served as a member of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies. When the Conservatives again came into power after the memorable general election of February, 1874, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was nominated, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, to the highly responsible and difficult office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Subsequent experience has fully shown that the Premier was not mistaken in his estimate of Sir Michael's talents, for the Conservative Chief Secretary displayed such tact and moderation in the House of Commons as to extort compliments even from several of the Home Rule members, at the close of the protracted debates on the Irish Coercion Acts in the Session of 1875.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH.

Rec'd 24th Nov. 1891

LORD LYTTON,

VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Lord Lytton, only son of the first Lord Lytton, the illustrious author, orator, and statesman, was born 8th November, 1831. He was educated at Harrow and under private tuition, and studied modern languages at Bonn. Before he had quite reached the age of eighteen he was appointed attaché and private secretary to his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer (afterwards Lord Dalling), who was then British Minister at Washington. In 1852 he was transferred to the legation at Florence, and afterwards to the embassy at Paris, from which he was promoted shortly after the peace of 1856 to be paid attaché at the Hague. In 1860 he was appointed first paid attaché to the embassy at Vienna, and in 1863 Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. Thence he was removed to Athens, and from Athens he was transferred in succession to Lisbon, Madrid, and Vienna, where he was Secretary of the Embassy. At the close of the year 1872 he was transferred to Paris, and in January, 1873, on his distinguished father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Lord Lytton. In December, 1874, he was nominated Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon, and his lordship was shortly afterwards offered, but declined, the Governorship of Madras. On the resignation of Lord Northbrook, officially announced on January 5th, 1876, Lord Lytton was selected to fill the exalted position of Viceroy of India. In the world of letters Lord Lytton achieved distinction at a very early age, under the *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith." His first work, "Clytemnestra, and other Poems," a production which proved the inheritance of literary genius, appeared in 1855; "The Wanderer; a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," exhibiting much graceful fancy and facility of versification, followed in 1859; a novel, in verse, entitled "Lucille," in 1860; a collection of the national songs of Servia, in 1861; and, also in 1861, "Tannhäuser, or the Battle of the Bards," written in conjunction with his friend, the Hon. Julian Fane, whose biography he afterwards published. His lordship's more recent publications comprise "The Ring of Amasis;" a collection of the "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith;" "Chronicles and Characters:" "Orval, or the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem dramatized from the Polish; "Fables in Song;" and the "Speeches of his Father, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and prefatory Memoir." His lordship married, in 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon.

THE HON.

SIR JOHN WALTER HUDDLESTON,

died 1890

BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER,

WAS born in 1817 at Dublin, being the youngest son of the late Thomas Huddleston, Esq., and his wife Alethea, daughter of the late Henry Hitchens, Esq., of St. Ives, Cornwall. He studied for a time at Trinity College in his native city, but left the University without a degree. Having chosen the law as a profession, he was in 1839 called to the bar at Gray's Inn. His eloquence, earnestness, and tact quickly raised him to a prominent position.

During his career as an advocate Mr. Huddleston was retained in almost every case of importance on the Oxford circuit, of which in course of time he became the acknowledged leader. He gradually acquired an extensive leading practice in the Superior Courts at Westminster Hall and Guildhall, at the Central Criminal Court, and at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Huddleston's success in his profession led to his appointment in 1857 as one of Her Majesty's Counsel, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cranworth. On the death of Mr. Phinn, Q.C., in 1865, he was nominated Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. Mr. Huddleston was also elected a bencher of his Inn; he twice served as treasurer of that honourable society; and he was a member of the Council of Legal Education. In his attempts to enter the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, Mr. Huddleston was unsuccessful at Worcester in 1852, at Shrewsbury in 1857, and at Kidderminster in 1859 and 1861. In 1865, however, he was elected for Canterbury, and he represented that city for three years, being defeated at the general election of 1868. While he represented this constituency he brought forward the Hop (Prevention of Frauds) Bill, which passed both Houses, and became a statute of the realm. At the election for Norwich in July, 1870, Mr. Huddleston was the unsuccessful candidate, but at the general election of February, 1874, he was more fortunate, being elected M.P. for that city by a majority of forty-seven votes over his former antagonist, Mr. Tillett. Mr. Huddleston continued to represent that borough until February 22nd, 1875, when, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Honyman, he was appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cairns, to the puisne judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He sat in the Common Pleas but a short time, however, for in May, 1875, on the death of Sir Gillery Pigott, his old companion and co-leader of the Oxford circuit, he was nominated one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. Sir John married on 18th December, 1872, the Lady Diana De Vere Beauclerk, daughter of the eighth Duke of St. Albans.

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, M.P.,

"THE SAILOR'S FRIEND,"

IS the son of Mr. Thomas Plimsoll, of Plymouth, and afterwards of Sheffield, by Priscilla, daughter of Mr. Josias Willing, of Plymstock, Devon. He was born at Bristol in the year 1824, and educated privately under Dr. S. Eadon. Mr. Plimsoll is emphatically a self-made man, and his poverty and painful experiences at the commencement of his career led him to sympathize sincerely with the labouring classes. "I have had," he says, "to make 7*s.* 9½*d.* (3*s.* of which I paid for my lodging) last me a whole week, and did it." Afterwards he successfully carried on business as a coal merchant, and he is the author of pamphlets on the "Export Coal Trade of England" and "The Inland Coal Trade," 1862. He acted as one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Plimsoll unsuccessfully contested Derby at the general election of 1865, but he was returned for that borough in December, 1868, and has since then continued to be one of its representatives in the House of Commons. An advanced Liberal, he voted for the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland in 1869. It was not until the year 1873 that Mr. Plimsoll came prominently before the public, when he startled the country by the publication of a work entitled "Our Seamen—an Appeal," in which he showed that a large proportion of the hardy mariners in our merchant service who perished at sea lost their lives from preventible causes, such as overloading, deck cargoes, and vessels being sent out in an unseaworthy condition.

From that time to the present Mr. Plimsoll has devoted his whole energies, both in and out of Parliament, to the improvement of the Merchant Shipping Laws. Owing to his indefatigable zeal in agitating the question, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the subject, the result being that Sir C. Adderley, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, introduced a Merchant Shipping Bill in 1875. Towards the close of the session, however, on the 22nd of July, Mr. Disraeli announced in the House of Commons that the Government had resolved to withdraw this measure. The result of this declaration was to excite the already overwrought feelings of Mr. Plimsoll beyond control, and lead him to denounce certain Members of the House; for this he afterwards made an ample apology. The effect of this scene, however, was to call the attention of the country very pointedly to the abandonment of the Bill. Meetings were held all over the country, and the result was that the Government introduced a temporary measure, which was passed through both houses. Since then Mr. Plimsoll has visited the seaports in the Baltic and other parts of Europe, in order to see that the provisions of the Act were duly complied with.

SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY,

K.C.B., G.C.M.G., MAJOR-GENERAL,

ONE of the most distinguished military commanders of our time, was born on June 4, 1833, at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin. He is a son of Major Wolseley of the 25th Regiment, and belongs to the Wolseley family, of Wolseley Hall, near Rugeley, Staffordshire. He entered the army in March, 1852, and served with much distinction in the Burmese and Crimean campaigns, in both of which he was severely wounded. For his services in Burmah he was rewarded with a medal, and at the close of the war with Russia he received English, French, and Turkish medals and orders. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he was summoned to India, and he served in the field under Sir James Outram and Sir Hope Grant throughout the campaign in which Bengal was reconquered. In 1859 he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1860 he served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General throughout the Chinese campaign, and gained the full rank of colonel in June, 1865. He went to Canada as Deputy Quartermaster-General in 1867, and he was selected to command the expedition sent to suppress the rebellion at the Red River in 1870. The British force soon accomplished the task assigned to it, and did not lose a single man. For this service he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Subsequently Sir Garnet Wolseley held the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. When, in 1873, the Ashantee war broke out, Sir Garnet Wolseley was nominated to the supreme command, both civil and military, of our possessions on the Gold Coast. On September 12, 1873, Sir Garnet embarked at Liverpool for the West Coast of Africa, and under his vigorous leadership the war was brought to a successful termination in February, 1874. For his energetic and gallant conduct in the prosecution of this war he was honoured with the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000; was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; and was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a splendid sword of the value of 100 guineas. In 1874 he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary forces, and at the commencement of the following year he was sent to Natal to administer the government of that colony, and to advise upon several important points connected with the management of native affairs. He returned to England in October, 1875. Sir Garnet Wolseley is the author of a work, very popular in the service, entitled "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service;" of a "Narrative of the War with China;" and of an essay on "The System of Field Manœuvres best adapted for enabling our Troops to meet a Continental Army."

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN JACKSON, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF LONDON,

IS son of the late Henry Jackson, Esq., merchant, formerly of Henley-on-Thames, and latterly of Mansfield, in Northamptonshire. He was born in London, February 22, 1811, and received his early education at Reading Grammar School under the late Dr. Valpy. From thence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated as B. A. in 1833. He won at the University first-class honours in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, where his name stands side by side with those of the late Lord Canning, Mr. Robert Lowe, Dean Liddell, and Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College. In 1834 he gained the Ellerton prize for an English theological essay on "The Sanctifying Influence of the Holy Ghost indispensable to Human Salvation." Two years later he was chosen head-master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Islington, in connection with King's College, London. This post he held, discharging its duties most efficiently, in conjunction with those of the incumbency of St. James's, Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey, until 1846, when he was appointed rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, by Dr. Blomfield, then Bishop of London. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen. He became a Canon of Bristol in 1852; was a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1845, 1850, 1862, and 1866; and preached the Boyle Lectures in London in 1853. In the last-mentioned year, on the death of Dr. John Kaye, he was nominated by the Earl of Aberdeen to the see of Lincoln. The day preceding his consecration an address, signed by a large number of noblemen and gentlemen of all political parties, together with a service of plate, worth nearly £700, was presented to Dr. Jackson. On January 4, 1869, he was translated to the see of London in succession to Dr. Tait, who had been raised to the Primacy. In his official character the Bishop of London is one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Dean of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, a Trustee of the British Museum, and a Governor of King's College, London. His lordship is the author of several courses of sermons preached before the University of Oxford; and of a volume entitled "The Sinfulness of Little Sins," which has had a very wide circulation.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

DERIVES his title from the castle and lordship of Malahide on the sea-coast near Dublin, which have been possessed by the family of Talbot from a period contemporary with the first introduction of English government into Ireland. The present peer, the Right Hon. James Talbot, Lord Malahide of Malahide, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Talbot de Malahide in that of the United Kingdom, is the eldest son of James, the third Baron, by Ann Sarah, second daughter and co-heir of Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercreech House, Somersetshire. He was born at Tiverton, Devonshire, November 22, 1805, and graduated at Cambridge B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1825, as a member of Trinity College. On the death of his father, in December, 1850, he succeeded to the Irish title, and six years later he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom. He was a cordial supporter of Lord Palmerston, during a portion of whose Administration he was one of the lords in waiting to Her Majesty. His lordship has made the cultivation of literature and science the main occupation of his life, and it would not be easy to enumerate all the societies of which he is a member, or to give a complete list of his numerous inaugural addresses and papers published in their "Transactions." Suffice it to say that he is a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He has been President of the Royal Archæological Institute of England and Ireland since 1851, and of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society for many years; and he is a member of the Somersetshire and Sussex Archæological Societies and of the Royal Archæological and Historical Society of Ireland. Lord Talbot has always been deeply interested in geological science; has long been a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and for several years was President of the Geological Society of Dublin. In all matters connected with agriculture he has taken a keen interest; he has filled the office of President of the Royal Agricultural Society; for many years, he was one of the most successful exhibitors at the shows in Kildare Street, Dublin; and he was mainly instrumental in reviving the Fingal Farming Society. As already stated, his lordship's literary compositions are scattered about in the publications of various learned societies, and we have only space to specify his essay on "Some Supposed Egyptian Remains hitherto undiscovered in Upper Nubia" (1840); his address on "Public Health" at the meeting of the Social Science Association in 1861; his lecture on "The Light Literature of Spain," delivered in the College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin, in 1872; and his lecture on "The Sacks of Rome," delivered in the Eternal City in March, 1875.

HIS EMINENCE

CARDINAL HENRY EDWARD MANNING,

ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER,

HIS youngest son of the late William Manning, Esq., for many years M.P. for Evesham and Penrhyn, and formerly Governor of the Bank of England. He was born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15th, 1808. He was educated at Harrow, and then proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in the first class of honours in 1830. He was subsequently elected fellow of Merton College. Among his contemporaries and friends at Oxford were Mr. Gladstone, Lord Herbert, Mr. (now Lord) Cardwell, and Dr. Newman. During his undergraduate career he was one of the readiest and ablest speakers in the Union Debating Society, and afterwards he increased his reputation for eloquence by a series of sermons preached before the University. In 1833 he became Rector of Woollavington and Graffham, Sussex, and in 1840 Archdeacon of Chichester. In 1850 he resigned his preferments, and was received into the Roman Communion on April 6th in the following year. In due course he was admitted to the Roman Catholic priesthood, and in 1857 he founded at Bayswater an ecclesiastical congregation on the Rule of the Oblates of S. Charles Borromeo. He was nominated a Prothonotary Apostolic and Domestic Prelate to the Pope, and Provost of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning was appointed to succeed him as Archbishop of Westminster, and was consecrated at S. Mary's, Moorfields, by Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, on June 8th, 1865. (At that time S. Mary's was the "Pro-Cathedral" of the Archdiocese of Westminster, but in 1869 the archiepiscopal throne was removed to a new church in Kensington.) He was created Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, March 15th, 1875; the title assigned to his Eminence being that of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Cœlian Hill.

Cardinal Manning has distinguished himself by the zeal and persistency with which he has advocated, by word and writing, the claims and prerogatives of the Roman Catholic Church, and the doctrines of his adopted creed, but at the same time he has always shown a willingness to co-operate in all movements to promote the social welfare of the people.

His works, which are very numerous, include several treatises in support of the dogma of the infallibility of the Roman Pontiffs.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A., LL.D.

HISTORIAN, † 20 October 94

SON of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, was born at the rectory of Dartington, Devonshire, April 23rd, 1818. In 1836 he entered Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in second class, classical honours in 1840. Two years later he won the chancellor's prize for an English essay on "The Influence of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of a Nation;" and he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College. The obligation to take orders being then connected with the tenure of a fellowship, Mr Froude was ordained deacon in 1844; but he never undertook any clerical duty, and as soon as the alteration of the law permitted he returned to his position as a layman. In 1847 he published a volume of stories, entitled "The Shadows of the Clouds;" and in 1848, "The Nemesis of Faith," a well-written but gloomy book, the tendency of which is to throw doubt on the usual theories of revealed religion. On the appearance of this work, Mr. Froude was invited to resign his fellowship, and he was obliged to give up at the same time an appointment which he had received to the mastership of a school in Tasmania. In 1850 he began to contribute articles to the "Westminster Review," and to "Fraser's Magazine;" and a collection of essays contributed by him to various periodicals appeared in 1867 under the title of "Short Studies on Great Subjects." His great work, the "History of England, from the fall of Wolsey to the defeat of the Spanish Armada," was published in twelve volumes between 1856 and 1870. The materials for this history were mainly derived from the public documents of the time; and the boldness and originality of the author's views attracted much attention. One of its marked features is an elaborate attempt to vindicate the reputation of Henry VIII.

Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrew's in March, 1869, when the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. In 1872 he went to America, where he delivered a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland. These lectures gave offence to the Irish population, and a heated controversy arose between their champion, a Dominican friar named Burke, and Mr. Froude. In 1874-75 Mr. Froude visited the Cape of Good Hope to make inquiries, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, into the relations between the colony and the independent republics. His latest work is entitled "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols., 1871-74.

HENRY FAWCETT, M.P.,

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT CAMBRIDGE,

SON of W. Fawcett, Esq., J. P., of Salisbury, was born in 1833, and received his academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar. He graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856, and was consequently elected a fellow of the Society. Mr. Fawcett had the misfortune to be totally deprived of his sight by an accident when out shooting in September, 1858. In 1863 he was elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Fawcett's first attempts to gain a seat in the House of Commons were unsuccessful. He failed in his candidature for Southwark in 1857, for the town of Cambridge in 1862, and for Brighton in 1864; but the last-named constituency chose him as one of their representatives at the general election of July, 1865, and again at the general election of 1868. At the general election of February, 1874—the first under the system of vote by ballot—Mr. Fawcett lost his seat for Brighton. He did not, however, long remain out of Parliament, being elected for Hackney about two months afterwards. Mr. Fawcett belongs to the more extreme section of the Liberal party who sit below the gangway. He is a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, and has devoted particular attention to questions of Indian finance. In the present session (1876) he has been one of the principal opponents of the Royal Titles Bill.

As a writer he is best known by his "Manual of Political Economy," which, appearing first in 1863, has been enlarged in subsequent editions. His other publications are "Mr. Hare's Reform Bill, simplified and explained," 1860; "The Economic Position of the British Labourer," 1865; "Pauperism: its Causes and Remedies," 1871; and "Speeches on some current Political Questions," 1873. Mr. Fawcett has also been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews. He married in 1867, Millicent, daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk. In 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett published a joint volume entitled "Essays and Lectures on Social Political Subjects."

THE RIGHT HON. LORD CHELMSFORD,

BORN in London in July, 1794, is the youngest son of the late Charles Thesiger, Esq., collector of customs in the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, and nephew of Sir Frederick Thesiger, a distinguished naval officer, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen. At an early age he entered the Navy as a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Cambrian*, and it was from the deck of this frigate that he, then a child of thirteen, witnessed in 1807 the second bombardment of Copenhagen. His father's property in St. Vincent having been destroyed by the eruption of Mount Souffrier, he quitted the Navy, and resolved to follow the legal profession. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1818, and in course of time became the leader of the Home Circuit, and in 1834 was made a King's Counsel. From this period his practice at the Bar was enormous, and he was retained in nearly every *cause célèbre*. In 1844 he was elected member for Abingdon, and represented that borough in the House of Commons until 1852, when he was returned by the constituency of Stamford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the woolsack. During the seventeen years that he occupied a seat in the Lower House he took a prominent part in the debates, and during the protracted discussions on the Jewish disabilities he was looked up to as the leader of the Tory party, Mr. Disraeli's opinions not being in accord with theirs on this particular question. Sir Frederic Thesiger was nominated in May, 1844, Solicitor-General in Sir Robert Peel's administration. On the death of Sir William Follett in June, 1845, he was advanced to the Attorney-Generalship, but in 1846, he, with his colleagues, resigned. In 1852 he was again Attorney-General during Lord Derby's first administration. He was elevated to the Lord-Chancellorship with a peerage in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Chelmsford, who retired with his colleagues in 1859, was re-appointed to the Lord Chancellorship in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866, and held that dignified position till February, 1868, when the Conservative ministry went out of office. His lordship continues to take part very frequently in the debates of the House of Peers, and he is rarely absent from his place among the "law lords" when legal appeals are being heard.

THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL,

WAS born on April 25th, 1819, at Whitwell, near Stamford, of which parish his father, the Rev. Charles Spencer Ellicott, is rector. He received his early education at Oakham and Stamford schools, and then proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. with honours in 1841, and was elected a fellow of St. John's College. In 1842 he carried off the first member's prize, and in the following year the Hulsean prize on "The History and Obligation of the Sabbath." In 1848 he married Constantia Anne, daughter of the late Admiral Becher, and in the same year he was presented to the rectory of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, but after a few years resigned it and returned to Cambridge, for the sake of better carrying out the work on which he was then engaged, viz., his "Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles." In 1856 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Trench, the present Archbishop of Dublin, as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in the following year was elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. The Hulsean lectures for 1860 "On the Life of Our Lord" displayed not only theological erudition and a critical knowledge of the original language of the Gospels, but a reverential spirit in the treatment of the subject, which has secured to this work a large measure of its popularity. These lectures attracted much attention beyond the limits of the university, and it became obvious that Dr. Ellicott would be selected for high preferment in the Church. He was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of Exeter in 1861, and in 1863 to the united Sees of Gloucester and Bristol, which had been vacated by the translation of Bishop Baring to Durham. A principal feature of Bishop Ellicott's episcopate is said to be his hearty sympathy with the clergy of different theological "schools of thought." To him the city of Bristol owes its "Church Aid Fund" for supplying spiritual help of a missionary kind to its overgrown parishes. He was the first to break up the episcopal charge, and to deliver a different address at each of the places visited. His lordship takes an active part in the deliberations of the Upper House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury and in the revision of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures, being the chairman of the New Testament Company.

Besides his "Hulsean Lectures," already referred to, which have reached a fifth edition, Bishop Ellicott has published "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles to the Galatians and Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles"; "The Destiny of the Creature," and other sermons preached before the University of Cambridge; "Considerations on the Revision of the English Version of the New Testament," 1870; and contributions to works published by the Christian Evidence Society, viz., "Modern Scepticism," 3rd edition, 1871, and "Credentials of Christianity," 1875.

THE RIGHT HON.

HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM BRAND,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IS the second son of the twenty-first Baron Dacre, by the second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick; and brother and heir-presumptive to the present Baron. He was for some time private secretary to Earl Grey. In July, 1852, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Lewes, which borough he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till December, 1868, and since then he has sat for the county of Cambridge. In February, 1858, Mr. Brand was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, but he only held that office for a few weeks. From June, 1859, to July, 1866, he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. In 1859, Mr. Brand succeeded Sir William Hayter as senior "Whip" of the Liberal party, and he discharged the duties of that important and laborious office with unflagging energy and zeal for a period of nine years. When Mr. Denison, afterwards Viscount Ossington, vacated the Speaker's chair, Mr. Brand was nominated by the Government to succeed him, and he was elected Speaker of the House without opposition in February, 1872. At first some honourable members entertained misgivings as to whether a gentleman who had been so peculiarly identified for many years with the interests of one political party in the State would preside with due impartiality over the discussions of the House of Commons, but all such doubts were soon set at rest by the conduct of the right honourable gentleman, who has discharged the duties of his high office with remarkable dignity and to the complete satisfaction alike of Liberals and Conservatives. The most conclusive proof of this is, that when a new Parliament was elected, and the Conservatives were placed in power, Mr. Brand was again elected Speaker without opposition in March, 1874. The Speaker of the House of Commons is the first commoner of the realm, and ranks next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster and a salary of £5,000 a-year. Mr. Brand's name has of late years been before the public in connection with a scheme for the amelioration of the agricultural labourers on his estate at Glynde, in Sussex.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS,

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

SON of John William Millais, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Richard Evermy, Esq., was born at Southampton in 1829. The family of Millais has held for centuries a place among the lesser landholders of the island of Jersey, where the name doubtless existed long prior to the Norman conquest of England. At the early age of nine he began his art education in Mr. Sass's academy, and two years later he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he gained the principal prizes for drawing. His first exhibited picture, "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," was at the Academy in 1846. It was followed by "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh," which gained the gold medal of the Academy in 1847, and was exhibited at the British Institution in the following year. About this period Mr. Millais and his friends, Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Mr. Holman Hunt, leagued themselves together for a reform of British art, and they were subsequently joined by Charles Collins and other young painters. The common effort of the new fraternity was to disregard the conventionalities and traditions of the schools, and to open for the art a new path, as the early Italian masters had done with such marvellous success, by self-teaching, and the copying of nature as they themselves saw it. The "Pre-Raphaelites," as they were styled, met with much ridicule and opposition at first, but eventually several of their number, and notably Mr. Millais, obtained the unreserved favour of the public. Under the influence of his new convictions Mr. Millais produced "Mariana in the Moated Grange" and "The Woodman's Daughter" in 1851, but he made his first popular hit with "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," exhibited in 1852. From that time to the present he has produced in rapid succession a large number of remarkable pictures. Among them we may mention "The Order of Release" (1853), "The Proscribed Royalist" (1853), "The Rescue" (1855), "Autumn Leaves" (1856), "The Heretic" (1858), "Spring Flowers" (1860), "The Black Brunswicker" (1861), "My First Sermon" (1863), "My Second Sermon" (1864), "Joan of Arc" (1865), "Sleeping" (1867), "Waking" (1867), "Jephthah" (1867), "Souvenir of Velasquez" (1868), "The Gambler's Wife" (1869), "A Widow's Mite" (1870), "Lalla Rookh" (1873), and "The Picture of Health" (1874). Mr. Millais was elected A.R.A. in 1853, and was admitted to the full honours of the Academy in 1863. He is married to Euphemia-Chalmers, daughter of George Gray, Esq., of Bowerswell, Perth, N.B.

THE REV. F. W. FARRAR, D. D., F. R. S.,

CANON OF WESTMINSTER,

SON of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, rector of Sidcup, Kent, was born at Bombay in 1831. He received his education at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, and at King's College, London. He became a classical exhibitioner of the University of London in 1850, graduated B. A. there, and was appointed a University scholar in 1852. Mr. Farrar was successively a Scholar and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1854 he took his Bachelor's degree in that University as fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and a Junior Optime in Mathematics. He had already obtained the Chancellor's Prize for English Verse by his poem on "The Arctic Regions," and he subsequently gained the Le Bas Classical Prize, and became also Norrisian Prizeman. In 1854 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1857 he was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Ely. For many years he was one of the assistant masters at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan, and under his successor, Dr. Butler; and he held, with great distinction, the Head Mastership of Marlborough College from January, 1871, till April, 1876. Dr. Farrar was a select preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1868, and again in 1874-5, and he preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1870. He was an Honorary Chaplain to the Queen from 1869 to 1873, when he was nominated one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. In April, 1876, he was appointed to the canonry in Westminster Abbey and the rectory of St. Margaret's, vacant by the death of Canon Conway. Dr. Farrar's writings are numerous. Among them are three well-known works of fiction, "Eric, or Little by Little (a Tale of Roslyn School)", 10th edition; "Julian Home, a Tale of College Life;" and "St. Winifred's, or the World of School." His philological works comprise "An Essay on the Origin of Language," based on modern researches and especially on the works of M. Renan; "Chapters on Language;" "A Brief Greek Syntax;" and "Families of Speech." Among his theological publications are "The Fall of Man, and other Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge;" "Seekers after God;" "The Witness of History to Christ," being the Hulsean Lectures for 1870; "The Silence and the Voices of God," a volume of sermons; and "The Life of Christ," 2 vols., 1874, which attained such celebrity that it reached a twelfth edition in one year. Dr. Farrar has also been an extensive contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society," and the "Quarterly Review."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON,

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

LORD George Francis Hamilton, M.P., is the third son of His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, by Lady Louisa, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford. He was born at Brighton in December, 1845, and received his education at Harrow. In 1864, he was appointed an ensign in the Rifle Brigade, and in 1868 was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. At the general election of December, 1868, he contested the county of Middlesex in the Conservative interest, and was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being as follows :—Lord G. Hamilton, 7,850; Viscount Enfield, 6,507; Mr. Henry Labouchere, 6,397. This decisive Conservative victory occasioned great surprise in political circles, as Middlesex had previously been regarded as one of the most impregnable strongholds of the Liberal party. At the general election of February, 1874, Lord George Hamilton again came in at the head of the poll, receiving 10,343 votes, against 5,192 recorded for Viscount Enfield, the most popular of the Liberal candidates. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in February, 1874, his lordship was nominated to the important post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India. In this capacity he has particularly distinguished himself by the lucidity of his answers to the numerous questions asked in the House of Commons with reference to Indian affairs. His lordship married, in 1871, Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of third the Earl of Harewood.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD SELBORNE,

EX-LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND,

SECOND son of the late Rev. William Palmer, Rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstanes, Yorkshire, was born at Mixbury, November 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby and Winchester Schools, and was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated first-class in classics in 1834, having previously gained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse and for the Latin essay, the Newdigate Prize for English verse, and the Ireland Scholarship. Mr. Roundell Palmer was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1834. In 1837 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; and after having practised with remarkable success as a Chancery barrister he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1849. He represented Plymouth in the House of Commons, as a Liberal Conservative, from July, 1847, till July, 1852, and again from June, 1853, till March, 1857. In July, 1861, though he had not a seat in Parliament at the time, he was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's administration, on the promotion of Sir William Atherton to the Attorney-Generalship. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood, and he was soon afterwards elected M.P. for Richmond, which borough he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. In October, 1863, he became Attorney-General, and he retired from office with Lord John Russell's second administration in 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power in December, 1868, Sir Roundell Palmer was offered the Chancellorship, but, not being able to endorse the policy of the Government in relation to the Irish Church, he declined taking office. He continued, however, to be an independent supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Government on most of the public questions of the day, and consented to represent Her Majesty's Government before the Arbitration Court at Geneva in 1871. He was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, in succession to Lord Hatherley, in October, 1872, on which occasion he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Selborne, of Selborne, Hampshire. His Lordship went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in February, 1872. He married, in 1848, Lady Laura, second daughter of the eighth Earl Waldegrave.

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE,

BART., G. C. B.,

IS the fifth son of the late Edward Frere, Esq., of Llanelly, county Brecon, and nephew of the well-known scholar, wit, and diplomatist, the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, M.P. Born in 1815, he was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Bath, and afterwards at Haileybury College. In 1834 he entered the Civil Service of the East India Company, and after holding some revenue appointments became, in 1842, secretary to Sir George Arthur, then Governor of Bombay. He was nominated in 1856 British Resident in Scinde, and Chief Commissioner there in 1860. For his services during the Indian Mutiny he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (civil division) in 1859, and twice received the thanks of Parliament. In March, 1862, he was appointed Governor of Bombay, from whence he returned to England early in 1867, when he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. In the same year he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir Bartle Frere also became Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1872 he was sent by the British Government on a special mission to Zanzibar for the purpose of inducing the Seyyid to second the efforts of this country in putting down the horrors of the slave trade. In May, 1873, he procured the signing of a treaty by the Seyyid abolishing the slave trade in his dominions. On his return to England Sir Bartle Frere was sworn a member of the Privy Council; and on July 16, 1874, he was presented with the freedom of the City of London. Subsequently he made a journey through India in the suite of the Prince of Wales, and on his return he was, in May, 1876, created a Baronet, and advanced to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir Bartle Frere married in 1844 Miss Catharine Arthur, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, some time Governor of Bombay. He is the author of a memoir of his uncle, the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, "Christianity suited to all forms of Civilization," being a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society; "Indian Missions," reprinted from "The Church and the Age;" "Pandurang Hari, or Memoir of a Hindoo;" "On the Impending Bengal Famine: How it will be met, and how to prevent future Famines in India;" and "Eastern Africa as a Field for Missionary Labour."

THE HON. SIR CHARLES HALL,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

SON of John Hall, Esq., of Manchester, the representative of an ancient family formerly settled at Clifton in Yorkshire, was born at Manchester, on April 14, 1814. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in November, 1838, and was for several years Conveyancing Counsel of the Court of Chancery. He was elected a bencher of his Inn in 1871. Three years later, in November, 1873, he was appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He held the Vice-Chancellorship until November, 1875, when he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice, his title being preserved, however, by the Act of Parliament which reconstituted our judicial system. Sir Charles married, in 1837, Sarah, daughter of Francis Duval, of Exeter.

THE RIGHT REV.

EDWARD HAROLD BROWNE, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,

SON of the late Col. Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, was born in 1811, and was educated at Eton and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated in arts in 1832. He became Crosse University scholar in 1833; Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholar in 1834, and Norrisian Prize Medallist in 1835. After being Fellow and Tutor of his college, he quitted Cambridge on his marriage in 1839, and took the curacy of a district chapelry at Stroud, Gloucestershire. In the following year he was removed to the incumbency of St. James, Exeter, and again in 1841 to that of St. Sidwell in the same city. In 1843 he became Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew in St. David's College, Lampeter, and while there he held also the office of Rural Dean. In 1849 he left Lampeter in consequence of the ill-health of his family, and became Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, an extensive parish near Truro. While occupying this incumbency he was first elected a member of the Lower House of Convocation, where he continued to have a seat until his elevation to the episcopate. In 1854 Dr. Browne was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and in 1856 he resigned the vicarage of Kenwyn for that of Heavitree, near Exeter. He resigned Heavitree the following year on being presented to a prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral. On the death of the aged Bishop Turton, Dr. Browne was nominated by the Crown to the see of Ely, and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, on Easter Monday, 1864. From Ely Dr. Browne was appointed in August, 1873, to succeed the late Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester and Prelate of the Order of the Garter. His lordship has of late years taken a deep interest in the "Alt Katholik" movement in Germany and Switzerland. As an author he is best known by his learned "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," which has passed through several editions, and is used as a text-book by most of the bishops of the Anglican communion in this country, in the British colonies and dependencies, and in the United States.

CHARLES JEAN MARIE LOYSON,

"PÈRE HYACINTHE,"

WAS born at Orleans, March 10th, 1827, of a family which came originally from Château Gontier. His father, who was rector of an academy under the auspices of the University of France, removed, when Charles was three years old, to Pau, in the department of the Basses Pyrenees. Here the future orator was brought up in the seclusion of his home, which he describes as being "a sort of family convent." At the age of nineteen he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, and after five years of preparation he was ordained priest, June 14th, 1851. After this time he was, in connection with the congregation of St. Sulpice, for three years Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Avignon, for two years Professor of Dogmatic Theology at Nantes, and for two years Vicar of St. Sulpice at Paris. His connection with St. Sulpice terminated in 1857. At the end of the following year he entered the novitiate of the Dominicans at Flavigny; but in March, 1859, he quitted the Friars Preachers, and joined the Barefooted Carmelites at Le Broussay. Two years later he took the habit, and assumed in religion the name of "Father Hyacinthe, of the Immaculate Conception." He soon became renowned throughout France as a pulpit orator, and his famous "Conferences" in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris (1864-69), were largely attended by the *élite* of Parisian society. He was, however, suspected of heretical tendencies. In September, 1869, he forsook the convent of his Order, and, in a memorable letter, appealed from his monastic superior to the Ecumenical Council about to sit at Rome. Since then he has been estranged from the Roman Catholic Church, although he has uniformly disclaimed the name of Protestant. Soon after quitting the cloister he visited the United States, where he was warmly welcomed by the opponents of the Papacy. Father Hyacinthe was relieved of his monastic vows by the Pope in 1870, and he accordingly became a secular priest under the title of the Abbé Loyson. In 1872 he was married, in a London registry office, to Mrs. Meriman, an American lady. This proceeding gave rise to his apologetic "Lettre sur mon Mariage." M. Loyson officiated for several years as *curé* of Geneva; but he resigned this post in 1874 on the ground "that the spirit which prevailed in the Liberal Catholic movement in Geneva was neither Liberal in politics nor Catholic in religion." In the summer of 1876 he paid a visit to London, where he lectured on the "Prospects of Christendom" and the "State Regulation of Vice." A collection of "Father Hyacinthe's" discourses was published in English by his wife in 1874, accompanied by a preface by Dean Stanley.

SIR JAMES MACNAGHTEN HOGG, K.C.B.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,

IS the eldest son of the late Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Member of Council for India, who for many years represented Beverley and Honiton in the House of Commons, by Mary, second daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of Swinton, in the county of Berwick. Born at Calcutta in 1823, he was sent at an early age to this country, and received his education at Eton, from whence he proceeded in due course to Christ Church, Oxford. At the age of twenty he joined the first regiment of Life Guards. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1855, and retired from the service in 1859. In July, 1865, he entered Parliament as member for Bath, and he continued to represent that city in the Conservative interest till July, 1868. In November, 1870, shortly after the death of Sir John Thwaites, he was elected to succeed that gentleman in the office of Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He was again returned to the House of Commons as member for Truro in September, 1871, and he still continues to sit as one of the representatives of that borough. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1874. On the decease of his father in May, 1876, he succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir J. M. Hogg married, in 1857, the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Emma, eldest daughter of the first Lord Penrhyn.

THE RIGHT HON.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,

ELDEST son of the sixth Earl of Shaftesbury, by Anne, daughter of George, Duke of Marlborough, was born in London, April 28,1 801, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded B. A. in 1822, obtaining a first class in classical honours. At the general election of 1826, Lord Ashley, as he was styled before his succession to the peerage, was returned to Parliament for the borough of Woodstock, which he represented till 1830, when he was chosen for Dorchester. In 1831 he was elected one of the members for Dorsetshire. During all this time he supported the Tory party. In 1828 he had been appointed by the Duke of Wellington one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and in the administration of Sir R. Peel, between November, 1834, and April, 1835, he was a Lord of the Admiralty. In February, 1846, Lord Ashley, believing that his opinion as to the desirability of repealing the Corn Laws was not shared by the majority of his constituents, resigned his seat, and remained out of Parliament rather more than a year, during which period he laboured with redoubled energy to promote the chief object of his life, viz., the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes, and especially of the poor factory children. At the general election of 1847 he was returned for Bath, which city he represented as a "Liberal Conservative," until his father's death, in 1851, transferred him to the House of Peers. His name was for many years associated with the Ten Hours Bill, which limited the maximum employment of young persons in factories to that amount of time per day, and which he eventually succeeded in carrying through Parliament. The Earl of Shaftesbury has been an earnest supporter of all the subsequent measures that have been passed with such beneficial results for limiting the hours of labour of women and children in factories and workshops. He steadily supported the Government of Lord Palmerston, to whom he was related by marriage. His lordship is a prominent member of all those religious societies which are established on an "Evangelical" basis, and he frequently advocates on the platform their claims to public support.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD REDESDALE,

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

SON of John Mitford, first Lord Redesdale, by Lady Frances Perceval, sixth daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, was born in Ireland in 1805. His father was a distinguished lawyer, who, after having filled the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons in England, was, in 1802, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale in Northumberland. The first peer, who was younger brother to William Mitford, the historian of Greece, assumed the surname and arms of Freeman in 1809. His son, John Thomas Freeman Mitford, the present Lord Redesdale, received his education at Eton and at New College, Oxford, graduating B. A. in 1825, and M. A. in 1828. On the death of his father in 1830 he succeeded to the title. At the commencement of the session of 1851 he was elected Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords in the room of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who had a short time previously resigned. Since that period Lord Redesdale has exercised great influence over the Private Bill legislation of the Upper House. One of his duties is to preside at the sittings of the Peers when Bills are passing through Committee of the whole House, and during the last quarter of a century he has scarcely ever been absent from his place at the table. In 1853 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L. His lordship has always taken a deep interest in religious questions. As a member of the Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce, he found himself unable to sign the report, having come to the conclusion that divorces *à vinculo matrimonii* are not allowed by the Divine Law under any circumstances. This view of the subject he vindicated in a pamphlet entitled, "The Law of Scripture against Divorce" (1856). Previously to this he had published "Reflections on the Doctrines of Regeneration" and "Observations on the Gorham Case." More recently, in 1874, he published "Reasonings on some disputed points of Doctrine;" and in 1875 he entered into a controversy with Cardinal Manning on Communion in both kinds. His lordship, who has always been an earnest supporter of the Established Church, strenuously opposed its disestablishment in Ireland. He also took a prominent part in the debates on the "Alabama" Claims. Lord Redesdale published in 1859 "Thoughts on English Prosody" and "Translations from Horace."

† 21st March 1896

THE VEN. GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON,

ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON.

THIS eminent Churchman was born in 1805, being fourth son of the late John Denison, M.P. He is brother of the late Viscount Ossington (who for many years occupied the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons), of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and of Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras. From Eton he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first-class in classical honours; and in 1828 he was elected a fellow of Oriel. From 1832 to 1838 he was curate of Cuddesdon. In the latter year he married a daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., and was presented to the vicarage of Broadwindsor, Dorset. In 1845 he was transferred to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, and became examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who advanced him, in 1851, to the archdeaconry of Taunton. Staunch in his adherence to High Church principles, Archdeacon Denison has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spenser, the Archdeacon resigned the office of examining chaplain, and preached in Wells Cathedral three sermons on "The Real Presence," which he published as his defence. Proceedings were taken against him on account of matter contained in these sermons, the result being that in 1856 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a court held at Bath under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, however, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, on a point of law; and the judgment of the latter court was confirmed, in 1858, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Archdeacon Denison was formerly editor of the "Church and State Review," and he has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT,

M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM,

IS the son of Jacob Bright, of Greenbank, near Rochdale, where he was born November 16, 1811. He entered his father's business, and became a partner in the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers of Rochdale. His name first became known about 1839, when, in conjunction with Mr. Cobden, he publicly advocated the principles of the Anti-Corn-Law League. In July, 1843, he was elected M.P. for Durham, and he continued to represent that city till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. In the debates which resulted in the repeal of the Corn Laws, he took a leading part, and gradually came to be regarded as one of the most effective orators in the House of Commons. As a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Bright was naturally a partisan of peace. Accordingly he raised his voice against the declaration of war with Russia, and during the conflict in the Crimea he earnestly deprecated the continuance of hostilities. While thus engaged his health gave way, and he was obliged to seek repose abroad. He was in Italy when the news of Lord Palmerston's defeat on the question of the China War reached him in March, 1857. At the general election Mr. Bright failed to obtain a seat for Manchester; but in August, 1857, he was returned for Birmingham, and has since continued to represent that important constituency. After 1857 Mr. Bright's name was for several years mainly identified with a scheme of parliamentary reform. This movement led to various governmental complications, and ultimately the question was set at rest by Mr. Disraeli's Reform Act. Mr. Bright was always a warm supporter of the vote by ballot, which also became the law of the land under a Conservative administration; and during the civil war in America he was an earnest partisan of the North. In December, 1868, he accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade, became a member of the Cabinet, and was sworn of the Privy Council. After being absent from the House of Commons for some time in consequence of severe illness, he was compelled to retire from office in December, 1870. His health having been partially restored he was, in August, 1873, appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, and he held that post until the Liberals went out of office in February, 1874.

THE RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR CAPEL, D.D.,

RECTOR OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

THE eldest son of the late J. Capel, Esq., of Hastings, was born October 28, 1836, and completed his education by six years' private tuition under the Rev. J. M. Glenie, BA., Oxon. At the commencement of the year 1854 he became co-founder and Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Normal College at Hammersmith. In 1860, he was ordained priest by the late Cardinal Wiseman, and soon afterwards, his health being very delicate, he was obliged to go to the south of France to recruit his strength. He resided for a considerable time at Pau, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and there he founded a "mission" for English-speaking Catholics, and received numerous converts into the Roman Church. In acknowledgment of his services, the Pope nominated him, in 1868, Private Chamberlain to His Holiness. Monsignor Capel also delivered in Rome, at the express request of the Sovereign Pontiff, several courses of controversial sermons, which attracted much attention among the English and American visitors to the Eternal City. His reputation as a pulpit orator was further increased when, after the restoration of his health, he returned to London, and preached in most of the principal Roman Catholic churches in the metropolis and the large towns of England. The work of education is, however, his favourite pursuit. In February, 1873, he founded the Catholic Public School at Kensington. This institution is intended to put within the reach of Catholic families an education similar in kind and equal in degree to that given at Eton, Harrow, and the other public schools of the Kingdom. The teaching staff is composed of University men, assisted by trained masters, who take the elementary classes. At first, the boys numbered only five, and the classes were held in a private room in the founder's house; but there are now eighty boys in attendance, and the school has been removed to its permanent place in South Kensington, where a freehold site of more than six acres has been secured.

In 1874, Monsignor Capel was unanimously appointed by the Roman Catholic prelates of England to the responsible post of Rector of the College about to be founded for Higher Studies at Kensington, which is intended to be the nucleus of a Catholic English University. Monsignor Capel was, in 1873, named Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Pope Pius IX. His only published work is a reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees."

THE RIGHT HON.

WILLIAM FRANCIS COWPER-TEMPLE,

M.P. FOR SOUTH HAMPSHIRE,

IS the second son of Peter Leopold Louis Francis, fifth Earl Cowper, by Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne. He was born December 13, 1811, entered the Army, at the age of sixteen, as cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, became lieutenant in 1832, and captain in 1835, when he retired upon half-pay. In the latter year he was elected M. P. in the Whig interest for the borough of Hertford, which he continued to represent for thirty-three years. Mr. Cowper became a Lord of the Admiralty (1846-52) and Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (1852-55). In August, 1855, he was nominated President of the Board of Health under the administration of Viscount Palmerston. In February, 1857, he was nominated to the newly created office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. Whilst holding this post he presided over the Board of Health until the resignation of Lord Palmerston's ministry in 1858. In August, 1859, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in February, 1860, First Commissioner of Public Works, which office he held until the fall of the Russell administration in 1866. During his six years' tenure of the latter office the administration of the parks of the metropolis was greatly improved. Mr. Cowper's parliamentary connection with the borough of Hertford ceased in 1868, when he was returned for South Hampshire. In 1871 he assumed the additional name of Temple by royal licence, in compliance with a clause in the will of his step-father, Lord Palmerston. Mr. Cowper-Temple has taken a very active part in the business of legislation. He passed through the House of Commons "The Medical Bill" (1858), by which the Medical Council was established; "The Thames Embankment Bill" (1862-3); the "Courts of Justice Building Bill" (1863); and the "Metropolitan Commons Bill" (1866). He also made his mark on the "Elementary Education Bill" of 1870, by proposing the famous "Cowper-Temple clause," to exclude from all rate-built schools every catechism and formulary distinctive of denominational creed, and to sever altogether the relation between the local School Boards and the denominational schools, leaving the latter to look solely to the central grants for help. This clause was accepted by the government and carried by an enormous majority. Mr. Cowper-Temple has more recently laid several proposals before Parliament relating to the medical education of women.

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

AND head of the ancient and illustrious Scotch house of Hamilton, is the son of James Viscount Hamilton, by Harriet, second daughter of the late Hon. John Douglas. He was born in London, January 21, 1811. When he was three years old he lost his father, and at the age of seven he succeeded to the title of his grandfather, the first Marquis of Hamilton. He was carefully brought up under the guardianship of his stepfather, the Earl of Aberdeen, who afterwards became Prime Minister of England. His academical education he received at Christ Church, Oxford; in politics he has always been a consistent Conservative, the first vote he ever gave in the House of Peers having been recorded against the Whig Reform Bill. In 1844, he was created a Knight of the Garter, and from 1846 to 1859 he held the office of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort. In 1864, he made a claim to the old Dukedom of Châtelherault in France, which was created in 1548, but Napoleon III. assigned it to his own kinsman, the twelfth Duke of Hamilton. There can be no doubt, however, that the present Duke of Abercorn is the male descendant and representative of the Regent Arran, first Duke of Châtelherault. When the Conservatives came into power in 1866, the Marquis of Hamilton was nominated to the important post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appointment gave great satisfaction in that country, where he is a large landed proprietor, being the possessor of more than 80,000 acres in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal. A leading incident during his Viceroyalty was the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. He held the office of Lord Lieutenant till 1868, and, in August of that year his Excellency was raised to the Dukedom of Abercorn in the peerage of Ireland, in recognition of his very able administration of the government of the country during a critical and difficult period. On the return of the Conservatives to power under Mr. Disraeli in 1874, his Grace was again appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he took the oaths of office on the 3rd of March in Dublin Castle. He married, in 1832, Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of the sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G. His eldest son, the Marquis of Hamilton, is M.P. for Donegal; his second son, Lord Claud J. Hamilton, is M.P. for Lynn Regis; and his third son, Lord George Hamilton, is M.P. for Middlesex and Under-Secretary of State for India.

THE MOST REVEREND

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D. D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

rec Dec. 1882

WAS born at Edinburgh, December 22, 1811, being the fifth and youngest son of the late Mr. Crauford Tait, Writer to the Signet, who resided at Harvieston, county Clackmannan, Scotland, by a daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, Bart. He was educated first at the High School, and at the Academy of Edinburgh, afterwards at the University of Glasgow, and finally at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered in 1830, having been elected an exhibitioner on Snell's foundation. He became a Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, and was one of the four Tutors who called for the censure of the University authorities upon the famous "Tract 90," written by Dr. Newman. On the death of Dr. Arnold, in 1842, Dr. Tait was appointed to the Head Mastership of Rugby, which he held until his nomination, in 1850, to the Deanery of Carlisle. The deaths, within a few days, of several of Dr. Tait's children while he lived at Carlisle, excited very general sympathy with him in that bereavement. It was in 1856, when Dr. Blomfield was allowed, by a special Act of Parliament, to resign the See of London, that Dr. Tait was raised to the Episcopal Bench. He brought to his diocese, with its enormous population, the same ardent zeal for missionary work among the poorest and most ignorant classes that he had shown at Carlisle. He even appeared more than once as an open-air preacher in Covent Garden Market, and in an omnibus yard at Islington, besides taking part in the great public meetings for religious worship and instruction at Exeter Hall, and in other non-ecclesiastical buildings. At the same time his Lordship strove not less diligently than his predecessor, and with a larger amount of popular support, to build new churches in various districts of the metropolis where the population had most rapidly increased. For this object he started, in 1863, the "Bishop of London's Fund," by inviting the clergy and laity of his diocese to join him in undertaking to raise by public subscription £1,000,000, to be applied by trustees, in a prescribed manner, to the relief of the spiritual destitution of the metropolis. On the death of Dr. Longley, in 1868, Dr. Tait was raised to the highest dignity in the Church, being nominated by the Crown, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England. By virtue of his office, His Grace is President of the Upper House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D.,

WAS born in Dublin, 1821; entered Trinity College, 1838; was engaged on the "Times" in 1843. He went to Denmark during the war of 1849-50. In the following year he was called to the bar (Middle Temple). In February, 1854, he went out to Malta with the vanguard of the British Expedition; and subsequently accompanied the Light Division to Gallipoli. He proceeded with the first detachment from Gallipoli to Scutari, and from Scutari to Varna. On the embarkation for the Crimea he was attached to the Second Division, and landed with it on 14th September. He was present at the Battle of the Alma on 20th September, 1854; at the investment of Sebastopol; at the Battle of Balaclava, 25th October; and at the Battle of Inkerman, November 5th. He shared the sufferings of the army during the winter and spring of 1854-5. In June, 1855, he accompanied the expedition to Kertch, and witnessed the attack of June 18th and the assault of 8th September which led to the evacuation of the south side of Sebastopol. Subsequently he was with the expedition which reduced Kinburn.

In 1856 Mr. Russell proceeded to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Czar, and was received with much consideration. In the following year he was attached to the Head-Quarters of Lord Clyde in India. He was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858, the operations in Oude, the battle of Bareilly, and the actions in Rohilcund, which preceded the suppression of the revolt. In 1859 he went to Italy, and arrived on the eve of the armistice at Villa Franca. In 1861 he proceeded to the United States. His account of the Federal retreat at the first battle of Bull Run excited much adverse feeling. In 1863 he returned to England. On the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 he joined the Head-Quarters of Benedek and witnessed the battle of Königsgratz (July 3rd). He unsuccessfully contested the borough of Chelsea at the general election as Conservative candidate. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to Constantinople, the Crimea, and Greece, two years later. When the war of 1870 broke out Mr. Russell repaired to the Head-Quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and was with it from the battle of Wörth (August 6th), the battle of Sedan (September 1), till the capitulation of Paris. In 1875-6 he accompanied the Prince of Wales in his tour through India. Mr. Russell started the "Army and Navy Gazette," of which he is editor and principal proprietor, before the American War, and he has written several works, some of which have gone through many editions. He has received the honorary degree of LL. D., is Knight of the Iron Cross, and has the Prussian war medal, the medal for the Indian Mutiny and clasp for Lucknow; the fourth class Mejidieh and Turkish war medal; is a Commander of the Order of Franz Josef of Austria, St. Sauveur of Greece, of the Osmanieh, &c.

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